









TO COVER THIS SEASON,  
AT THE PROPRIETOR'S,  
OF TOM OF LINCOLN.  
TOM OF LINCOLN was got by  
Tom of Lincoln, his dam an excellent  
sire, granddam by Chaster, stands  
of sixteen hands high, is five years old,  
foal getter, and for bone and beauty is  
excelled in this colony.

\$2 5s., payable on or before the 1st of  
1843



## THE CABUL DISASTERS.

## THE CABUL DISASTERS.

(From the Englishman.)

MENTION has been made in some of the public papers of the Narrative of the Sergeant-Major of the 37th N. I., which was described at the same time as being an interesting and complete account of the disastrous march from Cabul that has yet been prepared. This document has fallen into our possession, and as it certainly is much more detailed and circumstantial than the hasty narrative supplied by Dr. Brown, immediately after his arrival at Jellalabad, we deem ourselves fortunate in being able to lay it before our readers entire:—

NARRATIVE OF SERJEANT-MAJOR LIEUTENANT, 37TH REGT. N. I., FROM THE 6TH TO THE 15TH JANUARY, 1842.

Thursday, 5th Jan.—Orders were issued by Major-General Elphinstone that the troops in the garrison at Cabul should be prepared to march to Jellalabad in the morning, in the following order: 1st Bn. at 5, and 2nd at 6 o'clock, a.m.; regiments left in front, H.M. 44th Foot, Shah's Sappers, 5th Cavalry and the mountain train guns to form the Advance Guard under Brigadier Anquetil. The main column, under the command of Brigadier Shettles, to be composed of the 5th N. I. and 37th N. I., in charge of the Magazine and Treasure, guns, Heavy Artillery, Anderson's Horse, and 6th Regt. Shah's Force. The Rear Guard, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, to be formed by the 54th N. I., 4 guns Horse Artillery, and the remainder of the Cavalry, Regimental Magazine, and baggage. The march of corps respectively. A road having been cleared along the rampart near the rear, and the ditch filled in, the Advance Guard moved off from cantonments about 8 a.m., to lay down a temporary bridge across the Cabul river, the one built by Capt. Sturt having been destroyed by the enemy. The bridge now formed was composed of the Infantry to cross the dryshod, was constructed of the forms of ammunition waggons, and the doors of the barracks taken down, and a quantity of baggage across the river. A sudden stop was put to any more passing out of cantonments by order of the General; this was caused by a note having been received from Akbar Khan, stating he was not prepared to accompany us, but that on Friday morning after 24 hours' delay he would be ready with escort. I cannot vouch for the truth of this further than that I heard several officers say so. I also heard that Akbar Khan had urged that it was an unlucky day, and that if we started we must take our chance, for he could not and would not be responsible for the consequence.

Accordingly General Elphinstone ordered all the baggage back, and also the 5th N. I. when, as Lieut. Hawkes told me, several officers strongly opposed the measure, and remonstrated with the General, who, when he saw so many opposed to the measure, wrote to Akbar Khan (as the same officer told me) telling him he would do nothing now, but that he should wait for him (Akbar Khan's) arrival on the morning of Friday on the right side of the Logar River. Accordingly after two or three hours' delay, (during which time the baggage had all crowded up about the gateway) orders were given to move on, but such was the press, it was next to impossible to move. It was sunset when the 37th crossed the hill into the Shah Sappers' camp, and the Rear Guard moved off I cannot say, but the Sergeant-Major Hawkes says that much of the baggage was yet in cantonment, when the enemy broke in over the ramparts from all points, and that the troop left behind to prevent this, were ordered not to fire, but get together as quickly as possible and leave the camp, and thousands of Afghans were in waiting to plunder our baggage, and as it was getting late their patience seemed exhausted, and they fell upon the camp they lay hands on. The snow was about 8 or 10 inches deep, and we were from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 at night (5th) before we reached the opposite side of the Logar River, where we were to encamp for the night. I cannot say at what time the Rear Guard arrived, but I can safely aver, that not one camel out of twenty that left cantonments reached the Logar River. Hundreds of camp-followers perished this night, being frozen to death, and numbers both of sepoy and followers were unable to proceed with the camp, and were thrown towards Boodk, and were abandoned, there being no kind of conveyance to be had.

7th January.—We started for Boodk and had not proceeded far when a sharp fire was opened on us, and the road from Cabul was covered with Afghans following hard after us; from time to time different portions of the baggage was left behind to give us room, but in a short time they overtook us like a flock of sheep, and parties were thrown out now and then the guard strengthened; consequently we had to abandon the mountain guns, Lieutenant Green being severely wounded and his sergeant killed. We reached the Boodk and took up the best position we could, H. M. 44th being detached to drive the enemy from the hill, which they did, and maintained their post till night, when they were recalled.

Arriving early at Boodk the camp was regularly formed, regiments forming in kind of square, facing outwards, and all the cattle, and what baggage was left, placed inside. We remained very quiet during the night; but as soon as the day broke (8th), the enemy opened a fire on us, and the 44th took up a position commanding the mountain guns, and the guns horse artillery were also detached to the rear with the 37th, which took up position to the rear and left of the Camp, to prevent the enemy from coming down upon the baggage as it was being loaded, keeping this position some time. Akbar Khan sent into Camp, saying he wished to see the Captain Lawrence. I saw two or three officers, and they told me that he was, and one rode back to halt the column and baggage until Akbar Khan went in front to clear the Pass. H. M.'s 44th with 37th N. I., and two guns horse artillery, were ordered to form the rear guard under Colonel Chambers, and after a great deal of delay, the column commenced moving, but there was no sooner in motion than the enemy commenced a terrible fire upon us, and the party Akbar Khan left to protect us were in the rear, and very busy, plundering everything they could lay their hands on, and murdering in every direction. The 44th were told not to fire upon the people in the rear, but were our friends. The men were very much surprised to find that so many of their comrades were falling around them, they could bear no more, but opened fire on all sides. By this time we began to enter the Pass, and then a fire from the enemy was opened on both flanks which did much damage; the hills were covered with the enemy, though scarcely seen; their muskets were seen; and an incessant fire firing on our rear, and an incessant fire was also kept up on our rear. By this time we reached that part of the Pass where the barrier had

men thrown across the Pass. It was tremendous, the baggage, camp followers, and soldiers all together, and the course great slaughter ensued; from thence to the end of the Pass no order or regularity amongst the troops was maintained; hundreds must have fallen on this march. The two guns Horse Artillery (after every man had been cut down at the post) fell into the hands of the enemy. The guns, though the 12th, the cavalry and horse artillery were drawn up at the mouth of it, the enemy passed on, and formed up in columns of threes. What, some order had been restored, the infantry were directed to move on, whilst the horse artillery and cavalry took some portion of the 44th foot, maintaining a position at the mouth of the Pass. Some firing took place on both sides, but as I left the spot with my regiment, I cut as nothing more of what passed there. At this time it was drawing near sunset, and began to snow heavily. We proceeded about two miles from the Pass, and halted for the night: the horse artillery and cavalry coming up shortly after had encamped. We could see the enemy's fires in the valley, and upon all the whole night, but they did not move a step. At daylight next morning (9th) we prepared to march towards Tazeen; some straggling shots were fired by the enemy as soon as they saw us in motion—the advance guard (H. M. 11th foot) moved off, and a portion of the baggage and camp followers, and 37th N. I. had taken up their position in the valley, awaiting the orders to march, when Captain Johnson rode up and said we were not to march this day, orders having been sent on ahead to recall the Advance Guard and baggage. We therefore returned to our ground, and it was in returning through the other portion of the camp, that I witnessed the shocking effects of the snow, and upon all the natives. They lay about in every position, dead and dying, and it was truly heart rending to witness the supplicating signs of the poor sepoys who were unable in any other way to ask for aid and assistance; we halted at this place (Khoord Cabul) on the 9th, and after mid-day I saw the ladies leaving camp and moving to the last place of encampment, to Akbar Khan, and drawn up about 1,000 yards from us, and they occasionally sent a shot amongst us. I heard Captain Skinner tell Lieutenant Canby our reason for not moving on was that about 800 of the enemy had assembled at the Pass at Tazeen determined to oppose our march, and that it was necessary Akbar Khan should be taken by surprise, and the camp fires. Next morning the 10th, we started for Khoord Cabul. As soon as we were in motion the enemy who were on all sides hovering about us opened a fire. I forgot to mention that Major Griffiths when he saw so few men of his Corps at Choord Cabul, on the 8th ordered me to go and see the roll of the companies that were left at the Pass. I found that many men he had left. I accordingly did so, and the return was twenty-three havildars, seventeen naicks and 207 sepoys; out of this, next morning, one hundred men were all I could muster fit for duty. Having had nothing to eat and nothing to lay down on or cover themselves with since leaving Cabul, scores were unwell, and I proceeded, and the men were burnt purple with wool, and their hands were dreadfully swollen and cracked, they could not hold much less use a musket. We started as I said before under a sharp fire from the enemy, the 44th Foot with two guns and some of the Cavalry forming the Advance Guard, and the 37th next followed, who had the treasure (13 oxen, 10 mules, and 1000 lbs. of powder). The other Regiments followed cannot positively say; but I believe the 5th N. I. followed the 37th N. I., the 5th N. L., and the Shah's 6th forming the R-R Guard. We proceeded in good order until we reached the Corner where the ascent begins leading towards Cabul, Jabah Khan, where a terrible fire was opened on us, and the men were ordered to lie down, and to take all the reclamation that any regularity and order was lost. I saw several of the followers bayoneted and shot, but nothing could keep them out of the columns, and from this point commenced the slaughter that finished the Native Regiments, for both horse and footmen rushed in amongst the crowd and cut down sepoys and followers alike, and the men were ordered to lie down themselves with stripping and driving the men back to Cabul. The Advance had in the mean time pushed on until it reached Kubbah Jubbah, at which place I joined it; they were endeavouring, under the General and Brigadier Shelton to form up, to check the advance of the enemy, and after halting about an hour during which we had no shot to fire, during which we saw Numbers of horse and foot had passed us during the night pushing on right and left towards the pass at Tazeen. We moved on from Kubbah Jubbah to Tazeen where the descent commences leading to Tazeen without much interruption, but as soon or even before we reached the bottom a very heavy fire was opened that was not to be resisted. A number of men fell here; we got into the valley of Tazeen about 4 p.m., and were much rejoiced to have once more got out of the snow. We were to have halted here, but several of the officers urged the General to push on. We started again about eight o'clock, leaving behind us our only remaining gun, and the 37th N. I. followed, who had the treasure spike it. From this place what remained from Captain Nicholl's troop of the Artillery acted as Cavalry. From Tazeen to Seab Bahu we had not a shot fired at us, but from Seab Bahu we maintained a running fight until we reached Jugdulluck, entering it from the upper road where we had some very hard fighting, thrashing the enemy from several points, and driving them to quarters. The night in an old fort, the enemy keeping up a fire from the heights all round us took fatal effect. We were all very much exhausted with hunger and fatigue when we reached Jugdulluck, being on foot from the time we left Khoord Cabul, (8 o'clock on the 10th until 2 or 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th.) General Elphinstone's division was divided amongst all ranks of Europeans. Towards evening some negotiations were being carried on as some Afghans came into the camp. 12th, we halted, much to the regret of every one, as the enemy were firing on all sides and doing much damage doth to men and horses. The 4th regiment made some very gallant charges and drove the enemy back, and then the 4th returned to the camp. The men were ravenous from hunger, so much so, that, as the horses were killed, officers and men stripped the flesh off their bones, and in many instances eat it raw. From this place General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton and Captain Johnson were taken away from us as hostages, and about 7 o'clock the 4th returned to the camp. We were to march immediately, and our situation was somewhat explained to us, the officers exhorting us to hang together, as this was our only

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at the Mills, it was brilliantly attended. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy arrived at about a quarter past ten o'clock, when he was led up from the entrance-hall to the reception-room, attended by H. L. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Briggs, Secretary, one of the Secretaries, and Major Willoughby, Military Secretary, on the other, preceded by a large body of choppers and state peons. On arriving at the top of the grand-room, he was met by the Honorable the Governor, who was supported by His Excellency the Lieutenant-in-Chief and the heads of the Administration. The patent of knighthood lay on a table, and Sir Jamsetjee, the Governor, who, after heartily and most cordially greeting Sir Jamsetjee, proceeded to address him in the following terms:—

"Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—Her most gracious Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to confer upon you the title of Knight of the United Kingdom, the patent hereunto transmitted to me to present to you; and both Lord Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Control, and the Honorable the Court of Directors, in transmitting this instrument to me for this purpose, have expressed their high gratification at your having received this distinguished honour."

"You, by your acts of princely magnanimity, amongst the nations of Europe, been considered as most honourable. To attain this distinction, has continually been the ambition of the highest minds and noblest spirits, either by deeds of the most daring valour, or by the exercise of the most eminent talent."

"You, by your deeds for the good of mankind, your acts of princely magnanimity to alleviate the pains of suffering humanity, have attained this honour, and have become enrolled amongst the illustrious of the land."

"This honour of which you may be so justly proud, cannot fall at the same time of being highly satisfactory to your fellow-countrymen, who, in this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's favour, have seen in you, who are so equal in the consideration Her Majesty extends to all classes of Her subjects, and that where deeds worthy of honour are done, upon all will honour be conferred, however different the race, or distant the country of Her Realm."

"To me who have so long known you, and who have so long and fully appreciated your truly estimable character, it is most pleasing that it should have fallen to my hands to present you with this patent of knighthood. I present it, congratulating you most sincerely upon the distinction and honour which your worth has achieved."

"At the conclusion of this address, the band played the national anthem, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy replied as follows:—

"Sir,—I am unable to express my feelings on receiving so gratifying a proof of Her Majesty's favour as being raised to the high distinction of the Knighthood of the United Kingdom; an honour most unlooked for, yet doubly acceptable from the gracious manner in which it has been announced and conferred upon me. I cannot, Sir, nor will I attempt, to look back upon the causes which have drawn me to Her Majesty's approbation, and to her consequent favours, but I can honestly declare, I looked for no such rewards, but felt satisfied in being able, out of the abundance which a gracious Providence had bestowed upon me, to spare something towards mitigating the sufferings of my less fortunate fellow-creatures: still I feel a high, and I hope a justifiable pride in the distinction of knighthood conferred upon me in England, marked as that order has ever been by the brightest traits of loyalty and honour. But these honours are gratifying to me, not only in a personal view as being the first Native of India on whom they have been conferred, but as they also confer upon my own people and my fellow-countrymen in general, as a pledge that we are not unworthy to stand on the throne of England, our loyalty and devotion are appreciated. This conviction must lead to good, for it cannot fail to act as a spur to future exertions that we know, distant as we are, we are not hidden from the ever-watchful and maternal eye of our beloved Sovereign."

"But I feel I should be wanting in gratitude were I not to tender my warmest thanks to Her Majesty's Government, the Court of Directors, the rulers of this mighty Empire, for the kind and cordial interest they have taken in my behalf and for their recommendation to Her Majesty's Ministers, to which I am mainly indebted for the notice of our most gracious Sovereign,—the sources of all honour, and together with my acknowledgments I would assure them that I and all my fellow-Native subjects fully appreciated the anxious endeavours they have made to ameliorate their condition, and lead them, step by step, to the full enjoyments of the blessings of the British constitution, and the honours of their English brethren."

"If there is any thing which could enhance the value of Her most Gracious Majesty's approbation, I feel it to be, Sir, that the honours my Sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon me have been presented through one I have so long known, esteemed, and honoured, as yourself; and I must beg you, Sir, to accept my most hearty acknowledgments and thanks for the marked and distinguished manner in which you have been pleased to express your sentiments and congratulations in reference to my being raised to the honours of my Sovereign. At supper, the Honorable the Governor proposed the health of the first Knight of India—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—with three times three, which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The party did not separate till a late hour of the evening, or rather early next morning."

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.**—Our Allahabad letters of the 23d May mention that on the following morning the troops were to be out in review order, to fire a feu de joie in honour of the Queen's birthday, and that subsequent to a review of the troops were to be drawn to Jaulna (heart and tooth) was to be served out to each of the Sepoys, the said sweets having been prepared to the Governor General's particular order, under commissariat superintendence. In the evening a grand ball was to take place, and on the 4th proximo a great display of fireworks is to be,—the birthday of her Majesty Victoria. The celebration, as it is called, is to be a grand and splendid entertainment, as it could not be got ready for the day itself. His Lordship was also to have a durbar on the 24th instant, at which all the native officers of all ranks were introduced to him,—of all which events and circumstances we very cordially approve.

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**M**R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at public competition, on SATURDAY next, 9th instant, at one o'clock precisely, all such cases with Secretary, &c.

**ALSO,**

On Grocers Waggon, one Buggy, &c. Terms at sale. 4738

**NEW TOWN SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.**  
Family Residences with Garden and Grounds.

**TOGETHER WITH**  
**ELIGIBLE VILLA ALLOTMENTS.**

**M**R. STUBBS begs leave to announce, that he has been directed to bring to market, on competition, (as per plan to suit), on MONDAY, the 10th inst., O'CONNELL'S Mart, King-street, sale at twelve private, viz.—

The purchase of Land bounded by the properties of M R Nitro, W M Manning, Esq., Robert Browne, Esq., and in the immediate neighbourhood of the justly appreciated CAMPERDOWN ESTATE.

The latter lot includes the FAMILY RESIDENCE, with large and airy rooms, well laid back and front verandah, detached kitchen, servants' room, laundry, &c.,

OCEAN HOUSE, STABLES WITH LOFT, forming altogether as establishment designed for the very best accommodation, having extensive grounds, and being situated near the railway station, affording every facility for travelling association and necessary arrangements, sitting up, and convenience, so independently necessary and decidedly obvious in this description of other houses called "New Town establishments;" it is enhanced also by THE GARDEN GROUND, which is partly cleared, some having been under cultivation, containing (as a whole) property

**TWO ACRES AND A HALF,** the very quantity of all others, so exactly defined by Forsyth his instructive work on "Recreative Retreats," thereby, at a very cheap rate, the buyer gets more than he bargains for; and, besides, the heavier "domain-like" possessions. No plot in present time, when the partial-rate is in play, the practice will be to keep all the land in the hands of the owner, and to have now-a-days being comfort, not to extraneous, and which makes this property of ALL THE VALUE POSSIBLE!

The portions of the estate in Building Allotments are, in fact, the same, except forty feet TO THE ROAD, varying in depth from four to one hundred.

**THIRTY NINE ALLOTMENTS**

**N**EAR THE CHURCH NEWTOWN, the terminus of the Newtown road, leading close to Botany, lately thrown open by L. Nugent, Riv. and separated from the properties that gentleman and Adam Wilson, Esq., by the intervening street, and the new buildings have been erected, thus giving the public the best secured communication between New Town and Botany.

It has been observed before, that Chaine River is navigable for boats, and emptying itself to Botany Bay, is one of the boundaries of the property, and the water is clear and pure; and cleared and drained at considerable expense; that there is fresh water, and that the distance from Sydney by the New Town Road is less than the distance by the old mill, and less by projected Botany one."

**BEST OF THE LOCALITY.**

Such is the happy facility with which building, intentions, horticultural improvement, and the like, can be carried out, and the property is a quiet quarter, that really without a person were resident here, or continually going backward and forward daily (as hundreds do) one might as well go to the States, where the property is for sale at "Ningpo" as to picture forth really the rising superiority of the NEW-TOWN DISTRICT.

A short distance from town—the salubrity of the climate—the inexhaustible fertility of the soil—the eligibility of the neighbourhood—and more especially above all, the fact that the property is so easily sold, is next to an impossibility to conceive profits advantages more easily to be obtained, or cheaper to be had than this very NEW TOWN PROPERTY! AND ALLOTMENTS!!

Terms will be made known at Sale, and framed in the notice extended sales, but no terms to permit and reside.

4660

**POSITIVE SALE (AS AN HONOUR.)**

Just half a mile from PROUT'S BRIDGE, FOUR LOTS OF SIX ACRES OF LAND EACH BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, of the Estate of the late Solomon Morry, Esquire.

**M**R. STUBBS now announces the sale of the above, after the manner of the late Mr. Koomie, per description and plan at the mart, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of October, 1848, sale at two're precisely.

The property consists of six acres each, in the Parish of St. George, County of Cumberland, and bounded separately by the properties, viz—Mr. R. J. Robinson's one hundred acres, Mr. J. C. Smith's one hundred acres, Mr. Clark's one hundred acres, Mr. Justice Stephens's eighty acres, and the valuable lands of the Government.

**THE REDUCED SKETCH**

discovers immediately the important value attached to this Farm by the George's River, and nearly, high roads to Sydney, running right through it, and but a very short distance from the river. Considerable quantities of timber, and clearing, and getting the ground in accordance as they have left, after this profit, an excellent agricultural Farm, so one can expect to see the offer made to him that shall be so accorded as it is by Farms and Estates in the hands of parties who have no idea of parting with them.

Terms liberal, made known at sale. 4664

**THE LAST CHANCE!**  
**FOR ALL THE WORKING CLASSES TO GO FOR WHAT THEY WILL FETCH.**

**ANNOUNCING BY**  
**POSITIVELY BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR.**

**M**R. STUBBS announces the honour of performing instructions given him to bring before the public, under competition by Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., O'CONNELL'S Mart, at the Mart, King-street, sale at twelve private, viz.—

THE MOST eligible portion of the CAMPERDOWN ESTATE, particularly CONSENT, a small and commodious house, and dimensions as cannot fail to please EVERY CLASS OF BUYER, allowing space may plenty of room for a garden, and a very desirable site for a residence, towards future profit, upon the present case terms, amounting scarcely to a quarter of a year's earnings of any industrious man.

**THE LOCALITY.**

is too well known to be reiterated day after day in the public press; nor, it has been already largely expatiated upon, and will be found in the papers of the day, wherever near Sydney, as at 1. BUILDING BENEFITS, NO TAXES OR SURVEYOR'S FEES. 2. BACKWATER, AS PER ROAD CLEARING, and the advantage of the water, and the fact that everything a family can require, and save money into the bargain. RESERVE: A FARMHOUSE, place, and a very desirable site for a residence, towards future profit, upon the present case terms, amounting scarcely to a quarter of a year's earnings of any industrious man.

In fact to mechanic, or person of steady industry, the colony ought to be without such a bit of land as one of these allotments, if it is not only for health, domestic comfort and convenience, but also for the purpose of making as much as anyone can find out the value of it can only happen once!!

TERMS will be made known at sale, but computed on the basis that there is very little cost of the whole being built.

4663

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**TO STAND THIS SEASON,**  
BUCKENFIELD PARK, HUNTER-  
LAND, Patterson, Williams and Reynolds  
**THE ENTIRE GART-HORSE**  
**GIANTS!**  
the property of Mr. Charles Smith,  
Kilgus, near Macleay, stands at Macleay,  
£3 each.  
and horses taken in by the year £12  
and cattle £10, each. 410

**TO STAND THIS SEASON,**  
**T. MARIA BARBER**  
MACLEAY RIVER,  
the Station of W. H. Chapman and Co.  
He throughout ENTIRE HORSE,  
**PETER FINN.**  
and in 1835, formerly the property of Major  
under Davidson of the Indian Army, the  
celebrated imported blood, dam, Major David  
in (Damen's) Land of John, Major David  
and Arab mare Maid of the Mist. He is  
one of the best blooded,  
so, the powerful trotting colt.  
by Mr. CAREPA,  
by Mr. Charles Roberts, of Wigan, Mr.  
C. Smith's celebrated imported grey  
Moorish Horse; dam, Mr. Charles Roberts  
Kilgus, near Macleay, stands at Macleay,  
£2 each.  
and Arab mare Finn, and dam, Major David  
and grey filly Princess, winner of the first year  
trotting match; by the Legs of Major,  
Major, but not run.  
about meeting (Moorish), beating Major  
servative, and several others. Run like  
the best of the breed, Terms, London.  
Turner, Four Guineas each mare,  
and extensive well-watered paddocks, but  
no responsibility. 411

**TO STAND THIS SEASON,**  
**AT ANNANDALE**  
**BROCKHOPE**  
by the imported blood Horse Oliver, the Old  
Old Clydesdale, out of a Hester Mare.  
**RICHMOND**, is a beautiful bay, with black  
points; stands sixteen hands high, and is  
as good as an excellent trotting horse, and  
service. This handsome animal is put  
adapted for breeding good Carriage Horses  
terms.—Single Mare, £3 1s; for time  
£3 each; groomage five shillings and  
out. Secure paddocks and plenty of water  
&c. Every attention will be paid to  
Mare, but no risk incurred.  
E. Richmond will stand every day at  
Wright's, opposite the Hay Market. 404

**TO STAND THIS SEASON,**  
**IN VERNARY PARK, near Sneyd**  
that thoroughbred racehorse  
**COUNSELLOR.**  
Counsellor is a rich dark brown, five years  
old, bred in the County of Derby, and  
by competent judges to be one of the  
fastest blood horses in the high. He was  
bred by Van Dusen's Land in 1840, and  
he was the first yearling of the year.  
dignity—Counsellor by Bolivar out of a  
Mare, granddam an Arab mare; the  
price of Buffalo and Bolivar are well-known.  
terms—£3, including groomage. Then to  
be put to the proof and if proved to be  
given them, but no risk incurred. If  
sent to be made on or before the 1st of  
May, 1845. 405

**TO STAND,**  
James Scott, Esq. of Macleay, the Station  
Agricultural Company, near  
Cleveland Station,  
**NOBLE.**  
NOBLE was got by Old Noble, out of a  
Cleveland Mare, stands sixteen and  
a half hands high, and is a rich brown bay, with  
black points. Terms, three pounds ten shillings,  
the, the half-bred stallion ROYALTY,  
Mare, out of Noble Mare. He is  
sensitive, out of a good blooded mare, and  
stands sixteen and a half hands high,  
of colour, good bone and substance. Terms,  
three pounds ten shillings.  
NOBLE is one of the best of export with  
the best of the breed, and he is not to be  
Company will not be answerable for any  
loss or loss, but every proper care and  
protection will be paid to the mare, and  
removal of the Mare. 406

**TO STAND THIS SEASON,**  
**AT HAWTHORN,**  
NEAR MR. HUBBARD'S INN,  
the pure-bred CLYDESDALE HORSE,  
**FITZ CLYDE.**  
Imported from Scotland, in 1840, by A. Camp-  
bell Esq.  
Fitz Clyde is of a dark bay colour, and stands  
sixteen hands high. He is considered to be  
one of the most compact horses of his breed  
ever imported into this colony. He has performed  
great feats of speed, and is a powerful  
runner, small mare, are very pleasing.  
Terms for each mare, £3 10s, and to groom  
B. A large paddock provided for them,  
without responsibility. 407

**WILLIAM FOWLER**  
Hawthorn, August 26. 408

**THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE**  
**BUFFALO**  
STAND THIS SEASON AT THE GARTERS  
PARADES  
BUFFALO is of a dark bay color, stands six-  
teen hands high, is a beautiful im-  
ported great horse and symmetry, with a  
fine head. He was imported from Van Dusen's  
Land, in 1840, and is a powerful runner,  
at all times with considerable energy.  
terms.—He was got by Buffalo, and  
imported mare Whangie, by Whitcomb.  
terms.—Five guineas, and five shillings  
out, upon which the mare was paid at  
the 1st of January, 1845.  
may be seen at the Carters' Barns. 409

**MR. BERRYWALD.**  
**HIS BERRYWALD TROTTING**  
**STALLION**  
BERRYWALD, imported in 1836, by the  
original, will stand this season, at the  
Laidley's Farm, near Parramatta, and most  
of the best blooded horses, returning from  
C. Westergates, returning from Perth,  
Kilgus, near Macleay, Road, in his stable.  
BERRYWALD is a rich dappled  
color, stands sixteen hands high, and is  
of white, standing fifteen hands high, and  
great legs, and a rich brown bay, with  
equal to sixteen stints, and is  
trotting horse Performer, and his son,  
by Wildfire, was the fastest mare  
of the day. Merrygoes north of the  
day, and north of the day. Agricultural Terms  
and north of the day of Yorkshire, and  
is to be one of the best stallions in the  
colony.  
terms £5 5s; groom's fee 5s, to be paid  
at (January, 1845, or before the mare is  
imported, if required.  
any attention will be paid to the Mare, but  
proprietor will not be responsible for any  
loss or accident that might occur, and a charge  
per week for grazing will be paid to the  
proprietor of the mare to the proprietor of the  
mare are situated.  
T. W. SMART.  
Moore, Mr. Darling's Place, 410

**TO STAND THIS SEASON,**  
MR. FRANKLIN, having been requested by  
several parties in and about Sydney, for  
services of his Horse  
**YOUNG TOM OF LINCOLN,**  
and having secured a few more of the  
same, Young Tom will stand a few days  
at about the first of every month, day  
as are to be found.  
Young Tom's sire was the celebrated in-  
bred Old Horse Tom of Lincoln, and his  
dam was a fine mare, and stands sixteen  
and a half hands high, and is a rich brown  
color, and his dam a fine bay Clydesdale  
in high, and possesses a most powerful  
and quick trotting gait.  
Terms for one mare, two pounds ten  
shillings; more than one, two pounds  
each, with two shillings and sixpence  
each.  
He is all particulars enquire of Mr. John  
H. Bullen, Sunset street, Sydney, or of  
in charge of the horse. 411

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